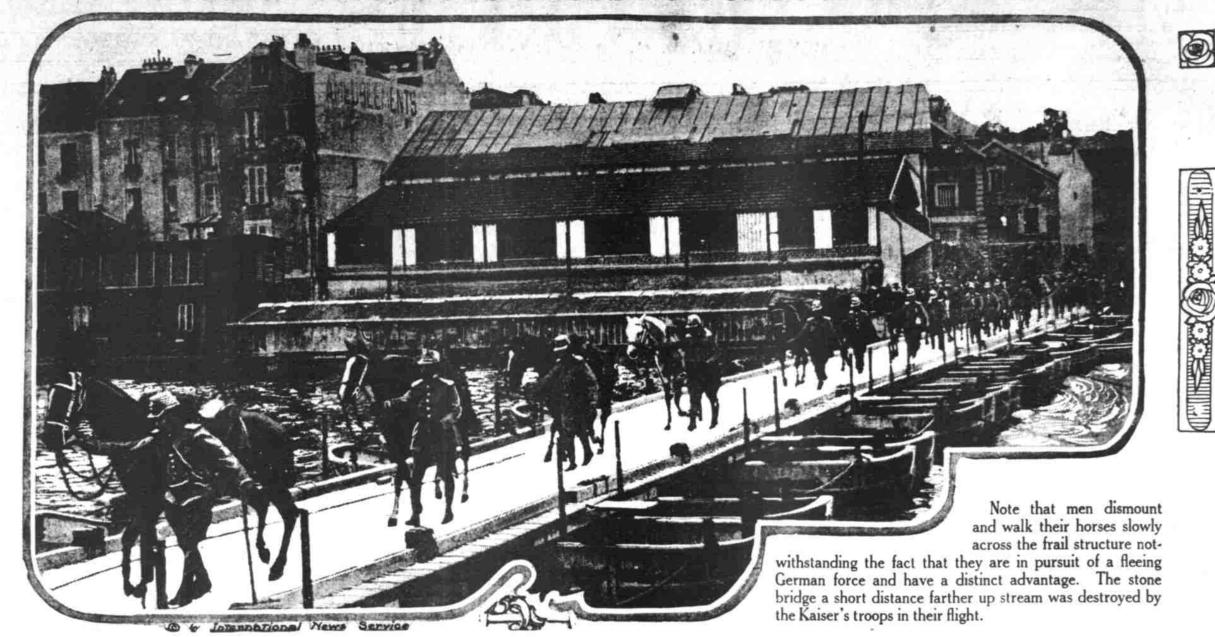
FRENCH DRAGOONS CROSSING PONTOON BRIDGE





(D)







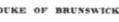




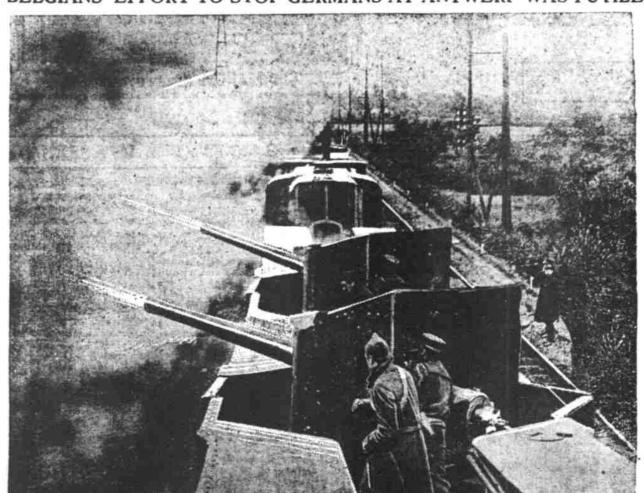
The picture shows a close view of the damage done to the statues around one of the entrances. Note how the heads of the two statues on the left were shot off and also the heads of the two near the right. This beautiful entrance was chipped and cracked by flying steel from the bursting shells.

KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW REPORTED TAKEN CAPTIVE



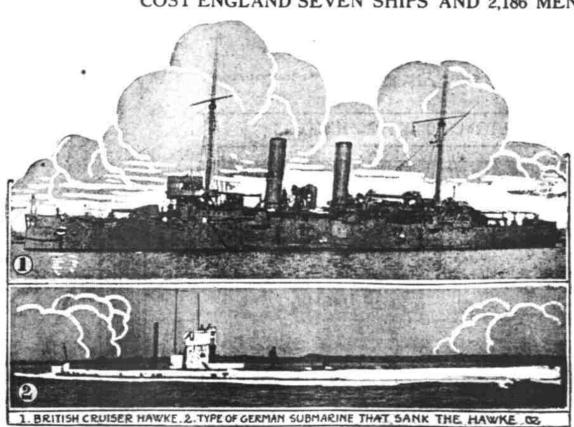


BELGIANS' EFFORT TO STOP GERMANS AT ANTWERP WAS FUTILE



One of the Belgian armored trains which was used in an attempt to check the German attack on the city. The train is here shown a few miles out of Antwerp, discharging a "broadside" at the German attacking party. However, the big siege guns which the Germans brought up proved to be too much for the Belgian and British forces, and they were finally forced to withdraw.

GERMAN SUBMARINES AND FLOATING MINES COST ENGLAND SEVEN SHIPS AND 2,186 MEN



The German policy of crippling the British navy by submarine attacks and floating mines while keeping the German Dreadnoughts under the guns of Kiel and Helgoland has cost the British six useful cruisers and one torpedo gunboat, with a loss of 2,186 men. By submarine raids in the North Sea Germans sank the following: The scout cruiser Pathfinder, with 246 men, on September 5; the armored cruisers Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir on September 22, with 1,400 men; the scout cruiser Hawke on October 15, with 387 men. German mines in the North Sea destroyed the light cruiser Amphion, with 131 men, on August 6, and the torpedo gunboat Speedy on September 3, with 22 men. The advantage in the naval struggle is distinctly with the Germans, although the British have destroyed or wrecked four German cruisers, two torpedo-boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines and eight merchant ships armed as commerce destroyers